Copyright and Attribution Considerations for the Classroom

2016 Teaching Conference

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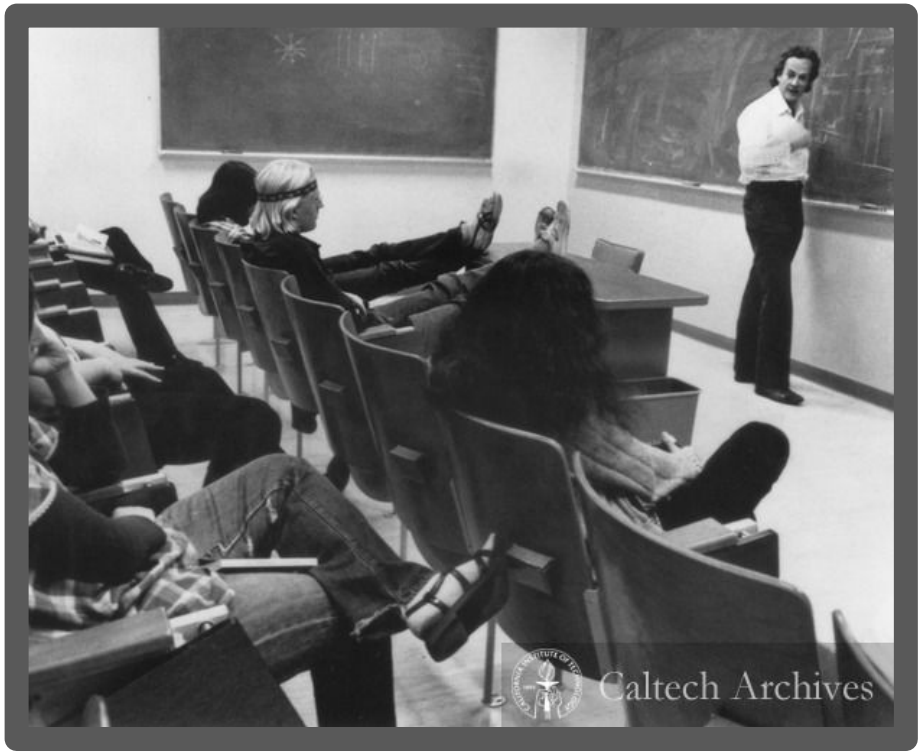
Caltech Library

Attribution & Copyright = good teaching practices

The classroom is a rich environment for sharing our own work and that produced by others

Even classroom sharing may require attribution and copyright compliance

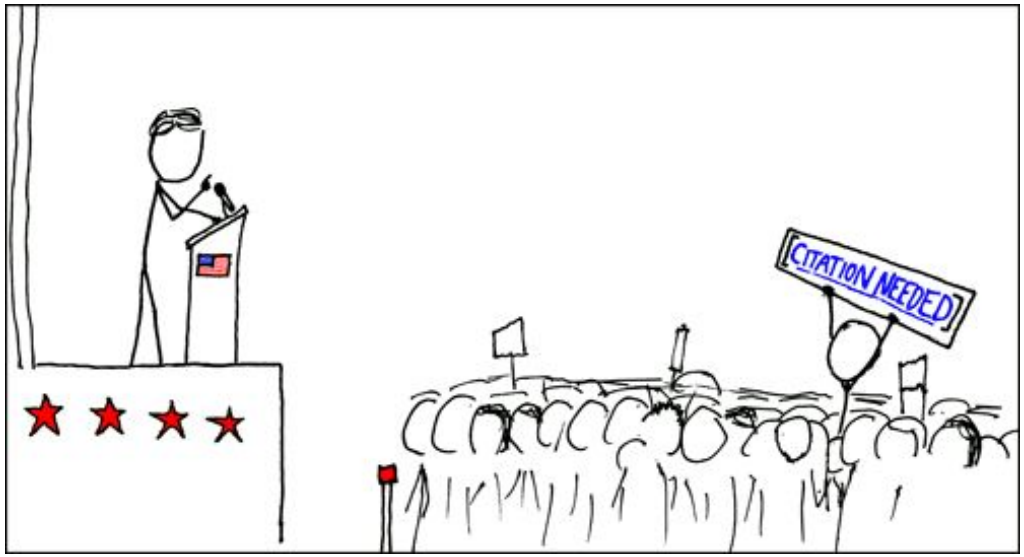
Demonstrating information handling best practices sets a good example for students!



"Richard Feynman teaching Physics X" Photo by Floyd Clark, 1976. CaltechArchives. http://archives-dc.library.caltech.edu/islandora/object/ct1%3A544

Working Definitions

Attribution: Giving Credit Where Due



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Copyright: Reusing others' work with appropriate authorization

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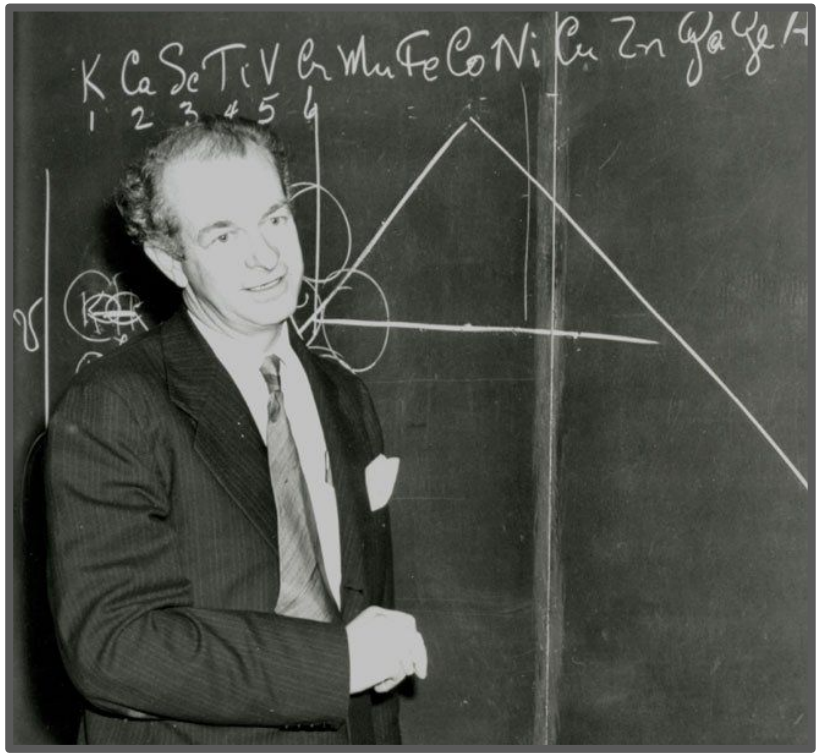
Attribution: Key Points

- Give attribution
  - Avoid plagiarism
  - Honor Code
- Establish credibility
  - Cite reputable and reliable sources
- Provide background for work
  - How does new information extend what's known?

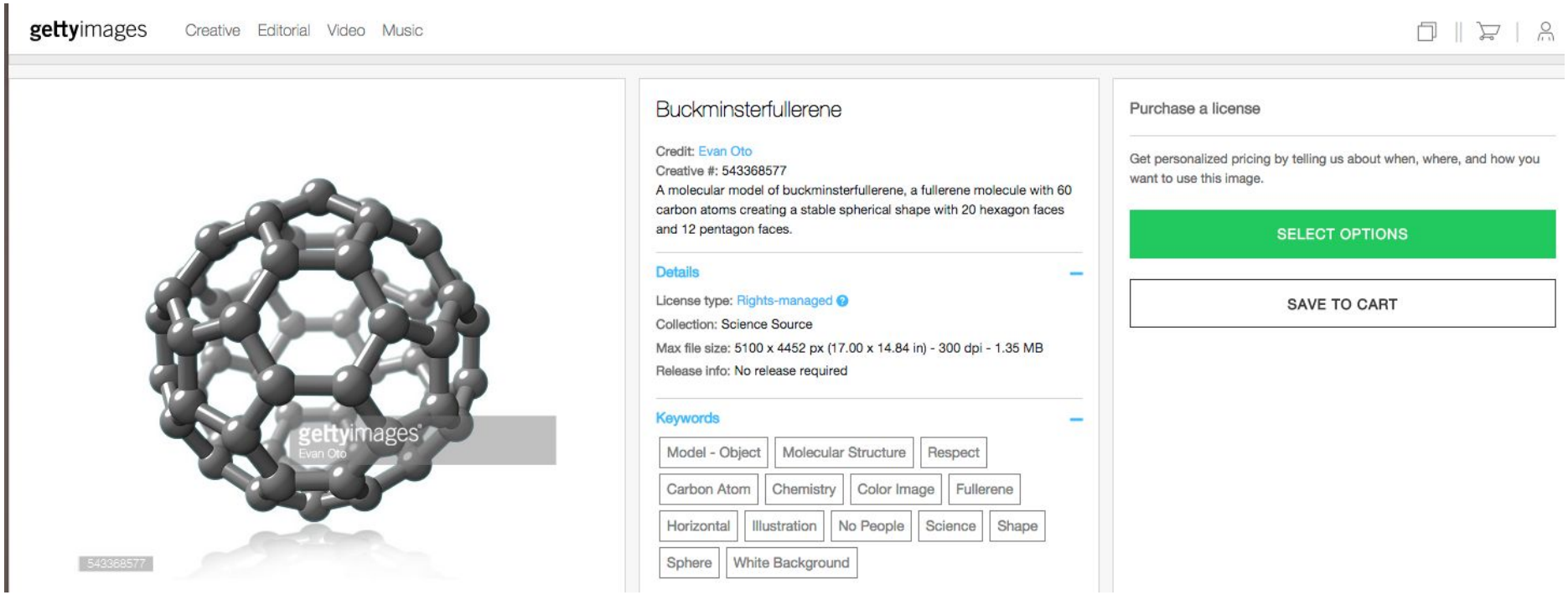
Source: https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/2519

How do I properly use an image or a video in my class?



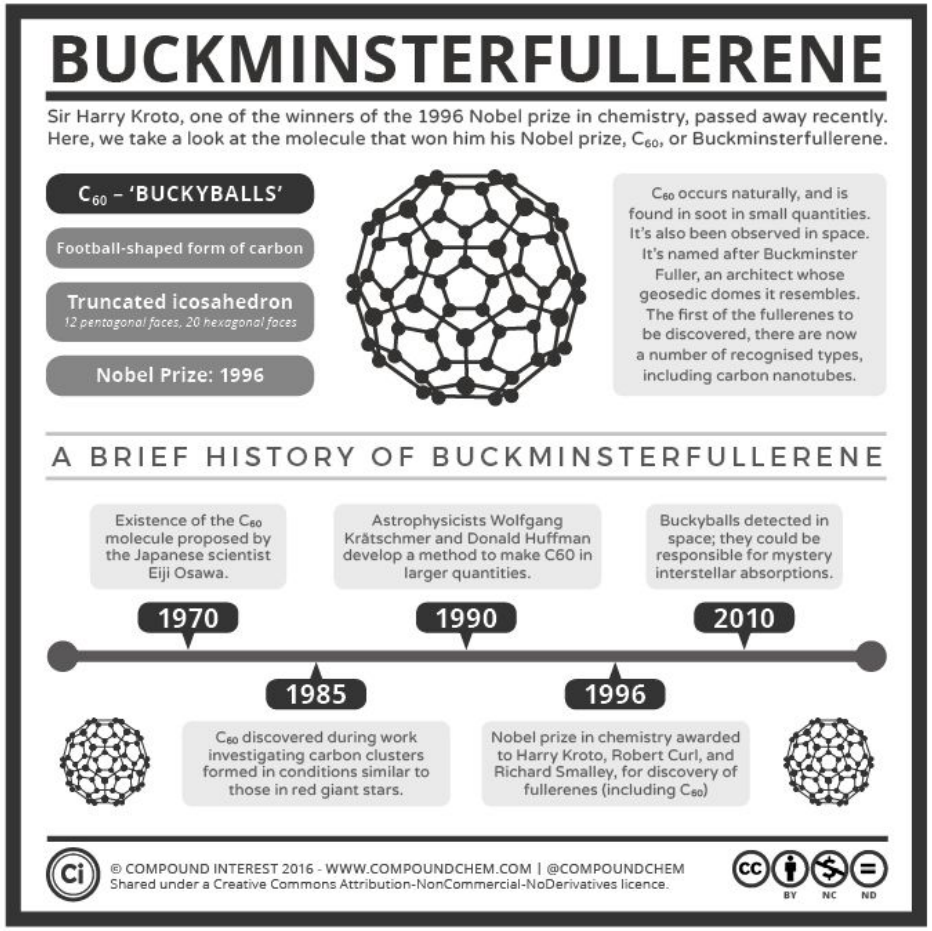
Professor Linus Pauling stands in front of a chalkboard, 1940. Oregon State University Archives. Papers of Linus Pauling, http://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/coll/pauling/catalogue/index.html

Case Study: Images



Source: Getty Images, Buckminsterfullerene
Credit: Evan Oto, Creative #:543368577
http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/illustration/buckminsterfullerene-stock-graphic/543368577

Case Study: Images



Sample language to look for:

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Source: Compound Interest - Sir Harry Kroto & Buckminsterfullerene, http://www.compoundchem.com/2016/05/02/buckyballs/
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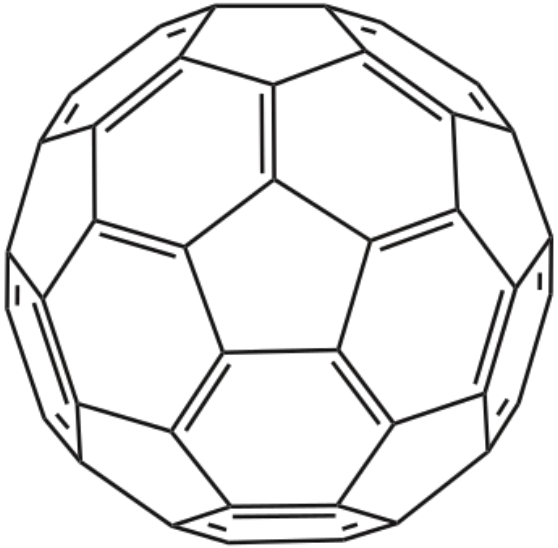
Case Study: Images



This image of a simple **structural formula** is **ineligible for copyright** and therefore in the **public domain**, because it consists entirely of information that is common property and contains no original authorship.

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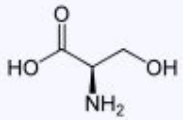


Source: Wikimedia Commons, File:Buckminsterfullerene.svg, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Buckminsterfullerene.svg

Copyright: Key Points

Copyright owners have the right to control how/whether their works are:

- Copied
- Modified
- Distributed
- Publicly Displayed
- Publicly Rendered or Performed

Copyright: Key Points

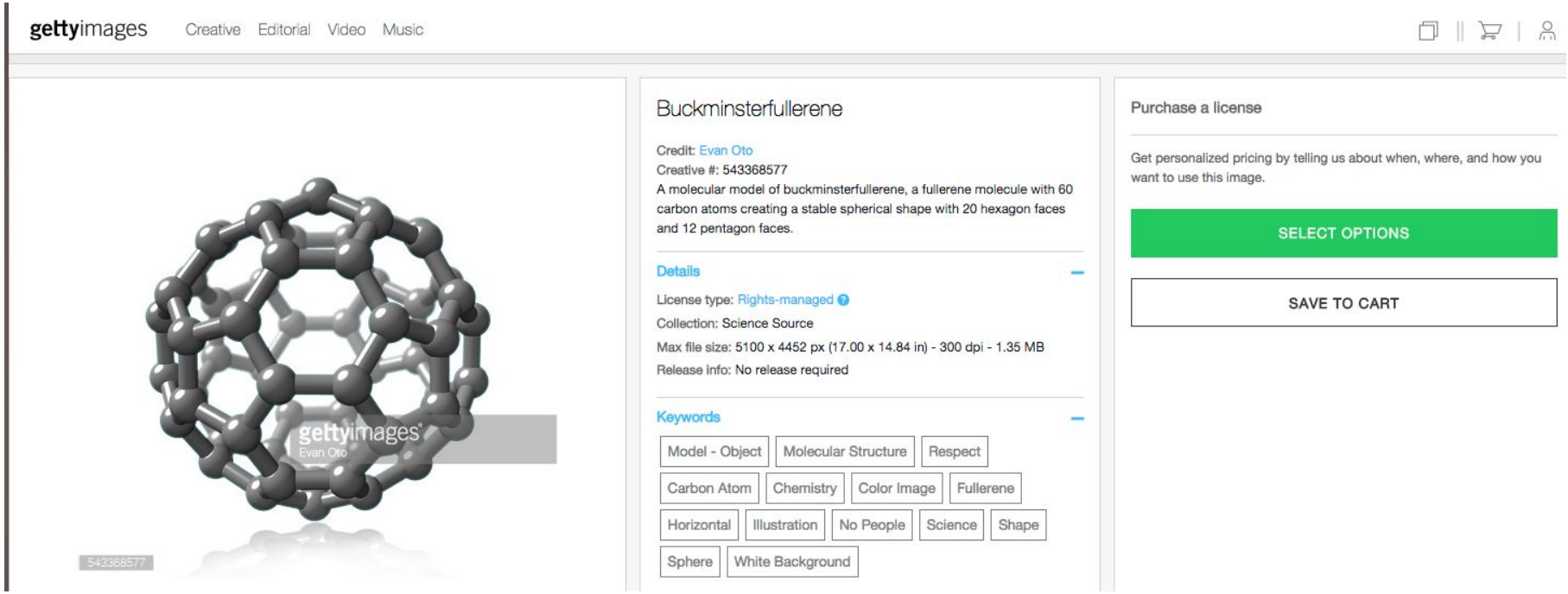
To reuse copyrighted works, your choices are to:

- Limit to works for which you own the copyright
- Get permission (with or without payment)
- Use if it qualifies as Fair Use
- Limit to those already licensed for your use

OR

Limit to works in the public domain (not copyrighted)

Reusing copyrighted works: permission or fair use?



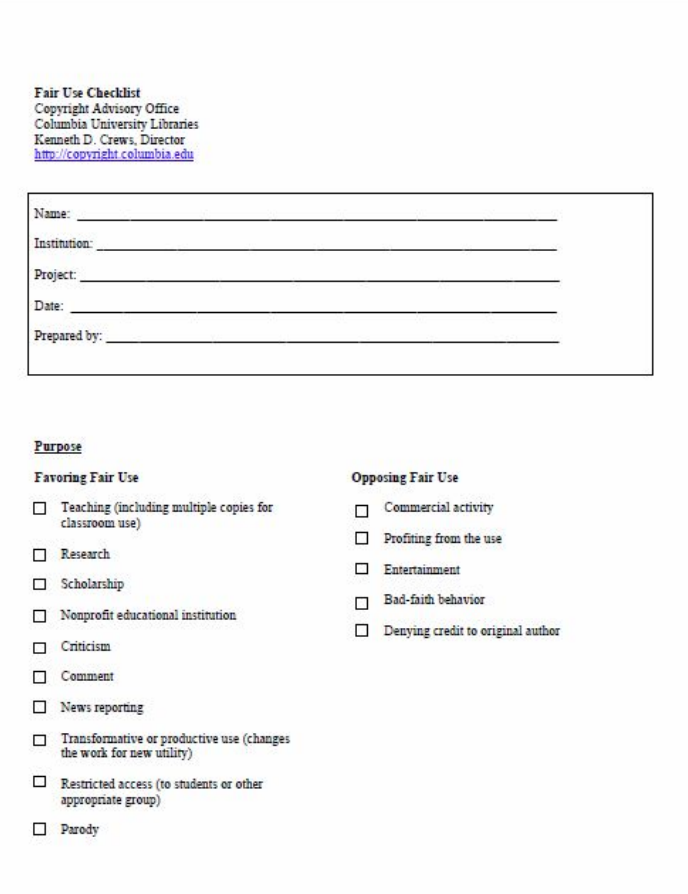
Source: Getty Images, Buckminsterfullerene
Credit: Evan Oto, Creative #:543368577
http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/illustration/buckminsterfullerene-stock-graphic/543368577

Fair Use (USC Title 17, Section 107)

- Generally applies when the use has societal benefit that outweighs economic loss to the owner
- Law requires a Four Factors analysis
- Clearly covers distributing multiple copies for in-class use
- May cover other teaching activities, but not always:
  - Must perform a four factors analysis for each case !

Fair Use - Four Facts Analysis

1. Purpose of the use
2. Nature of work being used
3. Amount of work being used
4. Effect of use on market/economic interest of owner



Fair Use Checklist
Copyright Advisory Office
Columbia University Libraries
Kenneth D. Crews, Director
http://copyright.columbia.edu

Name: _____
Institution: _____
Project: _____
Date: _____
Prepared by: _____

Purpose

Favoring Fair Use

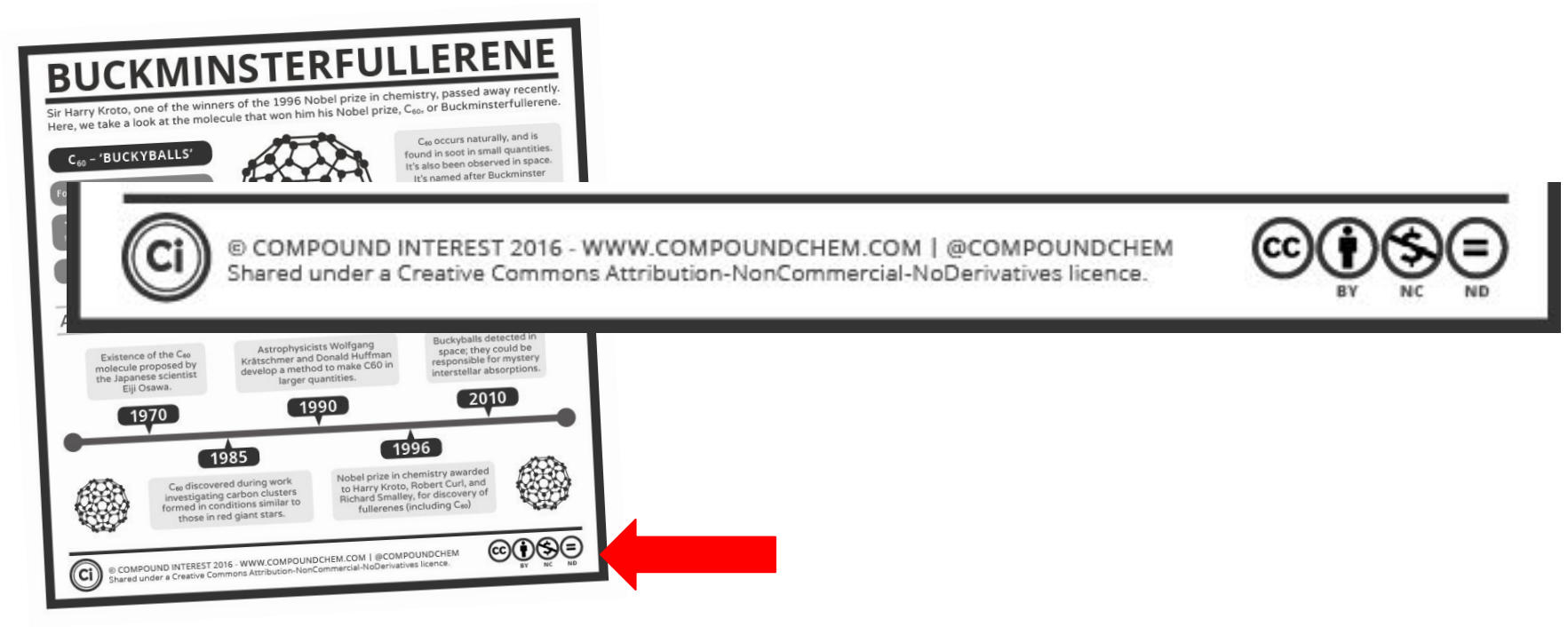
- ☐ Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Scholarship
- ☐ Nonprofit educational institution
- ☐ Criticism
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ News reporting
- ☐ Transformative or productive use (changes the work for new utility)
- ☐ Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- ☐ Parody

Opposing Fair Use

- ☐ Commercial activity
- ☐ Profiting from the use
- ☐ Entertainment
- ☐ Bad-faith behavior
- ☐ Denying credit to original author

Fair Use Checklist, Copyright Advisory Office Columbia University Libraries, https://copyright.columbia.edu/basics/fair-use/fair-use-checklist.html#Fair%20Use%20Checklist

Case Study: Images



Source: Compound Interest - Sir Harry Kroto & Buckminsterfullerene, http://www.compoundchem.com/2016/05/02/buckyballs/
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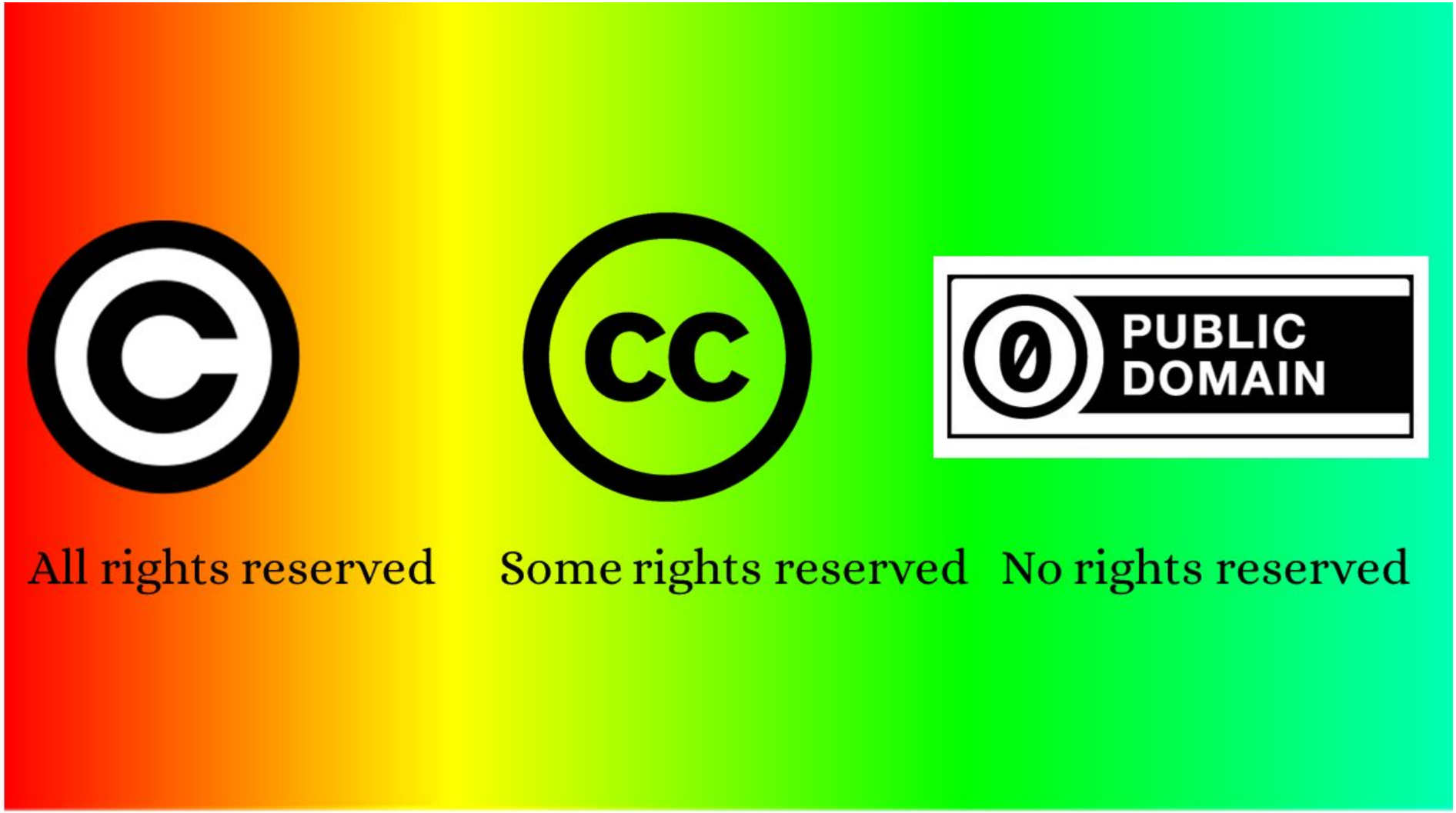
Rights Spectrum



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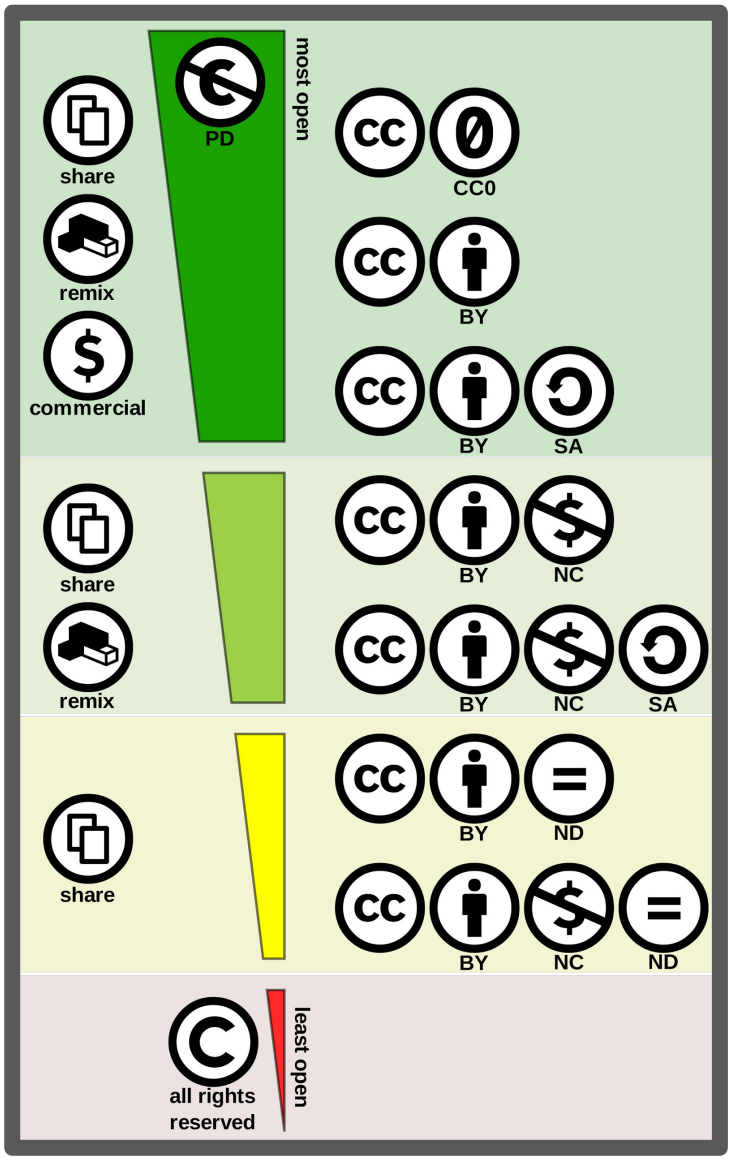
- All CC licences require attribution
  - Failure to attribute in manner specified means license (copyright permission) is revoked
- Each CC license may include additional requirements
- CC rights waivers leave attribution to normative practice



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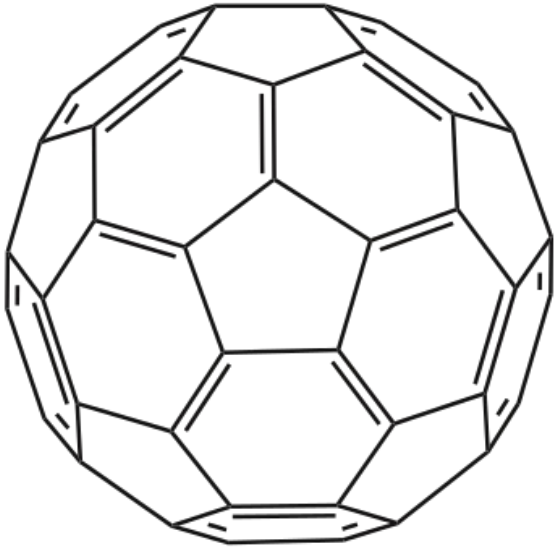

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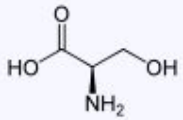

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Questions?

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